

R865. Tax Commission, Auditing.

R865-6F. Franchise Tax.

R865-6F-32. Taxation of Financial Institutions Pursuant to Utah Code Ann. Sections 59-7-302 through 59-7-321.

~~[A-]~~ (1) Definitions.

~~[1-]~~ (a) "Billing address" means the location indicated in the books and records of the taxpayer on the first day of the taxable year, or on the later date in the taxable year when the customer relationship began, where any notice, statement or bill relating to a customer's account is mailed.

~~[2-]~~ (b) "Borrower or credit card holder located in this state" means:

~~[a-]~~ (i) a borrower, other than a credit card holder, that is engaged in a trade or business that maintains its commercial domicile in this state; or

~~[b-]~~ (ii) a borrower that is not engaged in a trade or business, or a credit card holder, whose billing address is in this state.

~~[3-]~~ (c) "Commercial domicile" means:

~~[a-]~~ (i) the place from which the trade or business is principally managed and directed; or

~~[b-]~~ (ii) if a taxpayer is organized under the laws of a foreign country, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States, that taxpayer's commercial domicile shall be deemed for the purposes of this rule to be the state of the United States or the District of Columbia from which that taxpayer's trade or business in the United States is principally managed and directed. It shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location from which the taxpayer's trade or business is principally managed and directed is the state of the United States or the District of Columbia to which the greatest number of employees are regularly connected or out of which they are working, irrespective of where the services of those employees are performed, as of the last day of the taxable year.

~~[4-]~~ (d) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions, and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services that are included in the employee's gross income under the federal Internal Revenue Code. In the case of employees not subject to the federal Internal Revenue Code, the determination of whether payments constitute gross income under the federal Internal Revenue Code shall be made as though those employees were subject to the federal Internal Revenue Code.

~~[5-]~~ (e) "Credit card" means a credit, travel, or entertainment card.

~~[6-]~~ (f) "Credit card issuer's reimbursement fee" means the fee a taxpayer receives from a merchant's bank because one of the persons to whom the taxpayer has issued a credit card has charged merchandise or services to the credit card.

~~[7-]~~ (g) "Employee" means, with respect to a particular taxpayer, any individual who, under the usual common law rules applicable in determining the employer-employee relationship, has the status of an employee of that taxpayer.

~~[8-]~~ (h) "Financial institution" means:

~~[a-]~~ (i) any corporation or other business entity registered under state law as a bank holding company or registered under the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, or registered as a savings and loan holding company under the Federal National Housing Act, as amended;

~~[b)]~~ (ii) a national bank organized and existing as a national bank association pursuant to the provisions of the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. Sections 21 et seq.;

~~[e)]~~ (iii) a savings association or federal savings bank as defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. Section 1813(b)(1);

~~[d)]~~ (iv) any bank, industrial loan corporation, or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state;

~~[e)]~~ (v) any corporation organized under the provisions of 12 U.S.C. Sections 611 through 631.

~~[f)]~~ (vi) any agency or branch of a foreign depository as defined in 12 U.S.C. Section 3101;

~~[g)]~~ (vii) a production credit association organized under the Federal Farm Credit Act of 1933, all of whose stock held by the Federal Production Credit Corporation has been retired;

~~[h)]~~ (viii) any corporation whose voting stock is more than 50 percent owned, directly or indirectly, by any person or business entity described in ~~[A.8.a)]~~ Subsections (1)(h)(i) through [A.8.g)](vii), other than an insurance company taxable under Title 59, Chapter 9, Taxation of Admitted Insurers;

~~[i)]~~ (ix) a corporation or other business entity that derives more than 50 percent of its total gross income for financial accounting purposes from finance leases. For purposes of this subsection, a "finance lease" shall mean any lease transaction that is the functional equivalent of an extension of credit and that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incident to the ownership of property. The phrase shall include any direct financing lease or leverage lease that meets the criteria of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 13, Accounting for Leases, or any other lease that is accounted for as a financing lease by a lessor under generally accepted accounting principles. For this classification to apply:

~~[(1)]~~ (A) the average of the gross income in the current tax year and immediately preceding two tax years must satisfy the more than 50 percent requirement; and

~~[(2)]~~ (B) gross income from incidental or occasional transactions shall be disregarded;

~~[j)]~~ (x) any other person or business entity, other than an insurance company, a credit union exempt from the corporation franchise tax under Section 59-7-102, a real estate broker, or a securities dealer, that derives more than 50 percent of its gross income from activities that a person described in ~~[A.8.b)]~~ Subsections (1)(h)(ii) through [A.8.g)](vii) and [A.8.i)](1)(h)(ix) is authorized to transact.

~~[(1)]~~ (A) For purposes of this subsection, the computation of gross income shall not include income from non-recurring, extraordinary items; and

~~[(2)]~~ (B) The Tax Commission is authorized to exclude any person from the application of ~~[A.8.j)]~~ Subsection (1)(h)(x) upon receipt of proof, by clear and convincing evidence, that the income-producing activity of that person is not in substantial competition with those persons described in ~~[A.8.b)]~~ Subsections (1)(h)(ii) through [A.8.g)](vii) and [A.8.i)](1)(h)(ix).

~~[9-]~~ (i) "Gross rents" means the actual sum of money or other consideration payable for the use or possession of property.

~~[a)]~~ (i) Gross rents includes:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) any amount payable for the use or possession of real property or tangible property whether designated as a fixed sum of money or as a percentage of receipts, profits or otherwise;

~~[(2)]~~ (B) any amount payable as additional rent or in lieu of rent, such as interest, taxes, insurance, repairs or any other amount required to be paid by the terms of a lease or other arrangement; and

~~[(3)]~~ (C) a proportionate part of the cost of any improvement to real property, made by or on behalf of the taxpayer, that reverts to the owner or lessor upon termination of a lease or other arrangement. The amount included in gross rents is the amount of amortization or depreciation allowed in computing the taxable income base for the taxable year. However, where a building is erected on leased land by or on behalf of the taxpayer, the value of the land is determined by multiplying the gross rent by eight and the value of the building is determined in the same manner as if owned by the taxpayer.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) Gross rents does not include:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) reasonable amounts payable as separate charges for water and electric service furnished by the lessor;

~~[(2)]~~ (B) reasonable amounts payable as service charges for janitorial services furnished by the lessor;

~~[(3)]~~ (C) reasonable amounts payable for storage, provided those amounts are payable for space not designated and not under the control of the taxpayer; and

~~[(4)]~~ (D) that portion of any rental payment applicable to the space subleased from the taxpayer and not used by the taxpayer.

~~[(10)]~~ (j) "Loan" means any extension of credit resulting from direct negotiations between the taxpayer and the taxpayer's customer, or the purchase, in whole or in part, of an extension of credit from another.

~~[(a)]~~ (i) Loan includes participations, syndications, and leases treated as loans for federal income tax purposes.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) Loan does not include properties treated as loans under Section 595 of the federal Internal Revenue Code, futures or forward contracts, options, notional principal contracts such as swaps, credit card receivables, including purchased credit card relationships, non-interest bearing balances due from depository institutions, cash items in the process of collection, federal funds sold, securities purchased under agreements to resell, assets held in a trading account, securities, interests in a real estate mortgage investment conduit as defined in Section 860D of the Internal Revenue Code, or other mortgage-backed or asset-backed security, and other similar items.

~~[(11)]~~ (k) "Loans secured by real property" means that fifty percent or more of the aggregate value of the collateral used to secure a loan or other obligation, when valued at fair market value as of the time the original loan or obligation was incurred, was real property.

~~[(12)]~~ (l) "Merchant discount" means the fee, or negotiated discount, charged to a merchant by the taxpayer for the privilege of participating in a program whereby a credit card is accepted in payment for merchandise or services sold to the card holder.

~~[(13)]~~ (m) "Participation" means an extension of credit in which an undivided ownership interest is held on a pro rata basis in a single loan or pool of loans and related collateral. In a loan participation, the credit originator initially makes the loan and then

subsequently resells all or a portion of it to other lenders. The participation may or may not be known to the borrower.

[14.] (n) "Person" means an individual, estate, trust, partnership, corporation, and any other business entity.

[15.] (o) "Principal base of operations" means:

[a)] (i) with respect to transportation property, the place of more or less permanent nature from which that property is regularly directed or controlled; and

[b)] (ii) with respect to an employee, the place of more or less permanent nature from which the employee regularly:

[1.] (A) starts his work and to which he customarily returns in order to receive instructions from his employer;

[2.] (B) communicates with his customers or other persons; or

[3.] (C) performs any other functions necessary to the exercise of his trade or profession at some other point or points.

[16.] (p)(i) "Real property owned" and "tangible personal property owned" mean real and tangible personal property, respectively:

[1.] (A) on which the taxpayer may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes; or

[2.] (B) property to which the taxpayer holds legal title and on which no other person may claim depreciation for federal income tax purposes, or could claim depreciation if subject to federal income tax.

[b)] (ii) Real and tangible personal property do not include coin, currency, or property acquired in lieu of or pursuant to a foreclosure.

[17.] (q) "Regular place of business" means an office at which the taxpayer carries on business in a regular and systematic manner and is continuously maintained, occupied, and used by employees of the taxpayer.

[18.] (r) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, or any foreign country.

[19.] (s) "Syndication" means an extension of credit in which two or more persons fund and each person is at risk only up to a specified percentage of the total extension of credit or up to a specified dollar amount.

[20.] (t) "Taxable" means:

[a)] (i) a taxpayer is subject in another state to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, a corporate stock tax, including a bank shares tax, a single business tax, an earned surplus tax, or any tax imposed upon or measured by net income; or

[b)] (ii) another state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to taxes regardless of whether that state actually imposes those taxes.

[21.] (u) "Transportation property" means vehicles and vessels capable of moving under their own power, such as aircraft, trains, water vessels and motor vehicles, as well as any equipment or containers attached to that property, such as rolling stock, barges, and trailers.

[B.] (2) Apportionment and Allocation.

[1.] (a) A financial institution whose business activity is taxable both within and without this state, or a financial institution whose business activity is taxable within this

state and is a member of a unitary group that includes one or more financial institutions where any member of the group is taxable without this state, shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this rule. All items of nonbusiness income shall be allocated pursuant to the provisions of Section 59-7-306. A financial institution organized under the laws of a foreign country, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or possession of the United States, whose effectively connected income, as defined under the federal Internal Revenue Code, is taxable both within this state and within another state, other than the state in which it is organized, shall allocate and apportion its net income as provided in this rule.

~~[2.] (b) [All business income shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying that income by the apportionment percentage. The apportionment percentage is determined by adding the taxpayer's receipts factor described in C., property factor described in D., and payroll factor described in E., and dividing that sum by three. If one of the factors is missing, the two remaining factors are added and the sum is divided by two. If two of the factors are missing, the remaining factor is the apportionment percentage. A factor is missing if both its numerator and denominator are zero, but not merely because its numerator is zero.] The fraction by which business income shall be apportioned to the state shall be determined in accordance with rule R865-6F-8(3) and (6). Except as modified by this rule, the property factor shall be determined in accordance with R865-6F-8(7), the payroll factor in accordance with R865-6F-8(8), and the sales factor in accordance with R865-6F-8(9).~~

~~[3.] (c)~~ Each factor shall be computed according to the cash or accrual method of accounting as used by the taxpayer for the taxable year.

~~[4.] (d)~~ If a unitary group of corporations filing a combined report includes one or more corporations meeting the definition of financial institution and one or more corporations that do not meet that definition, the provisions of this rule regarding the calculation of the property, payroll, and receipts factors of the apportionment fraction shall apply only to those corporations meeting the definition of financial institution. Those corporations not meeting the definition of financial institution shall compute their apportionment data based on ~~[Tax Commission] rule [R865-6F-8]~~ R865-6F-8 or such other industry apportionment rule adopted by the Tax Commission that may be applicable. The apportionment data of all members of the unitary group shall be included in calculating a single apportionment fraction for the unitary group. The numerators and denominators of the property, payroll, and receipts factors of the financial institutions shall be added to the numerators and denominators, respectively, of the property, payroll, and sales factors of the nonfinancial institutions to determine the property, payroll, and sales factors of the unitary group.

~~[C.] (3)~~ Receipts Factor.

~~[1.] (a)~~ In general. The receipts factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the receipts of the taxpayer within and without this state during the taxable year. The method of calculating receipts for purposes of the denominator is the same as the method used in determining receipts for purposes of the numerator. The receipts factor shall include only those receipts that constitute business income and are included in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

~~[2-]~~ (b) Receipts from the lease of real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of real property owned by the taxpayer and receipts from the sublease of real property, if the property is located within this state.

~~[3-]~~ (c) Receipts from the lease of tangible personal property.

~~[a)]~~ (i) Except as described in ~~[C.4.]~~ Subsection (3)(d), the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer if the property is located within this state when it is first placed in service by the lessee.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) Receipts from the lease or rental of transportation property owned by the taxpayer are included in the numerator of the receipts factor to the extent that the property is used in this state.

~~[(4)]~~ (A) The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of receipts that shall be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor are determined by multiplying all the receipts from the lease or rental of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, that property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

~~[4-]~~ (d) Interest from loans secured by real property.

~~[a)]~~ (i) The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property if the property is located within this state. If the property is located both within this state and one or more other states, the receipts described in this subsection are included in the numerator of the receipts factor if more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is located within this state. If more than fifty percent of the fair market value of the real property is not located within any one state, the receipts described in this subsection shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the borrower is located in this state.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) The determination of whether the real property securing a loan is located within this state shall be made as of the time the original agreement was made, and any and all subsequent substitutions of collateral shall be disregarded.

~~[5-]~~ (e) Interest from loans not secured by real property. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property if the borrower is located in this state.

~~[6-]~~ (f) Net gains from the sale of loans. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains from the sale of loans. Net gains from the sale of loans includes income recorded under the coupon stripping rules of Section 1286 of the Internal Revenue Code.

~~[a)]~~ (i) The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.4.]~~ Subsection (3)(d), and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) The amount of net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of loans not secured by real property included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the net gains by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.5.]~~ Subsection (3)(e), and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

~~[7.]~~ (g) Receipts from credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and receipts from fees charged to card holders, such as annual fees, if the billing address of the card holder is in this state.

~~[8.]~~ (h) Net gains from the sale of credit card receivables. The numerator of the receipts factor includes net gains, but not less than zero, from the sale of credit card receivables multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.7.]~~ Subsection (3)(g), and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

~~[9.]~~ (i) Credit card issuer's reimbursement fees. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all credit card issuer's reimbursement fees multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.7.]~~ Subsection (3)(g), and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from credit card receivables and fees charged to card holders.

~~[10.]~~ (j) Receipts from merchant discount. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from merchant discount if the commercial domicile of the merchant is in this state. The receipts shall be computed net of any cardholder charge backs, but shall not be reduced by any interchange transaction fees or by any issuer's reimbursement fees paid to another for charges made by its card holders.

~~[11.]~~ (k) Loan servicing fees.

~~[a)]~~ (i) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.4.]~~ Subsection (3)(d), and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans secured by real property.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) The numerator of the receipts factor includes loan servicing fees derived from loans not secured by real property multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the amount included in the numerator of the receipts factor pursuant to ~~[C.5.]~~ Subsection (3)(e), and the denominator of which is the total amount of interest and fees or penalties in the nature of interest from loans not secured by real property.

~~[c)]~~ (iii) In circumstances in which the taxpayer receives loan servicing fees for servicing either the secured or the unsecured loans of another, the numerator of the receipts factor shall include those fees if the borrower is located in this state.

~~[12.]~~ (l) Receipts from services. The numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned under this section if the service is performed in this state. If the service is performed both within and without this state, the numerator of the receipts factor includes receipts from services not otherwise apportioned

under this section if a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state based on cost of performance.

~~[13.]~~ (m) Receipts from investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities.

~~[a)]~~ (i) Interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities shall be included in the receipts factor.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) Investment assets and activities and trading assets and activities include investments securities, trading account assets, federal funds, securities purchased and sold under agreements to resell or repurchase, options, futures contracts, forward contracts, notional principal contracts such as swaps, equities, and foreign currency transactions.

~~[e)]~~ (iii) The receipts factor shall include the following investment and trading assets and activities:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest from federal funds sold and securities purchased under resale agreements exceeds interest expense on federal funds purchased and securities sold under repurchase agreements.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) The receipts factor shall include the amount by which interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book and arbitrage book, and foreign currency transactions, exceed amounts paid in lieu of interest, amounts paid in lieu of dividends, and losses from those assets and activities.

~~[(d)]~~ (iv) The numerator of the receipts factor includes interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities and from trading assets and activities described in ~~[C.13.]~~ Subsection (3)(m) that are attributable to this state.

~~[(4)]~~ (A) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment accounts attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all such income from assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the assets properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all those assets.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount of those funds and securities described in ~~[C.13.e)(1)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(iii)(A) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell that are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all those funds and securities.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) The amount of interest, dividends, gains, and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book and arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts described in ~~[C.13.d)(1)]~~ Subsections (3)(m)(iv)(A) and [C.13.d)(2)](3)(m)(iv)(B), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in ~~[C.13.e)(2)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(iii)(B) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of those

trading assets that are properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the average value of all those assets.

~~[(4)]~~ (D) For purposes of this subsection, average value shall be determined using the rules for determining the average value of tangible personal property set forth in ~~[D.3.]~~ Subsections (4)(c) and [D.4.](d).

~~[(e)]~~ (v) In lieu of using the method set forth in ~~[C.13.d)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(iv), the taxpayer may elect, or the Tax Commission may require in order to fairly represent the business activity of the taxpayer in this state, the use of the method set forth in this subsection.

~~[(1)]~~ (A) The amount of interest, dividends, net gains, but not less than zero, and other income from investment assets and activities in the investment account attributed to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying all income from those assets and activities by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from those assets and activities properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all those assets and activities.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) The amount of interest from federal funds sold and purchased and from securities purchased under resale agreements and securities sold under repurchase agreements attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount of those funds and securities described in ~~[C.13.e)(1)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(iii)(A) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from those funds and securities properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all those funds and securities.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) The amount of interest, dividends, gains and other income from trading assets and activities, including assets and activities in the matched book and arbitrage book and foreign currency transactions, but excluding amounts described in ~~[C.13.e)(1)]~~ Subsections (3)(m)(v)(A) or [C.13.e)(2)](B), attributable to this state and included in the numerator is determined by multiplying the amount described in ~~[C.13.e)(2)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(iii)(B) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross income from those trading assets and activities properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state and the denominator of which is the gross income from all those assets and activities.

~~[(f)]~~ (vi) If the taxpayer elects or is required by the Tax Commission to use the method set forth in ~~[C.13.e)]~~ Subsection (3)(m)(v), the taxpayer shall use this method on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Tax Commission to use, or the Tax Commission requires, a different method.

~~[(g)]~~ (vii) The taxpayer shall have the burden of proving that an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity was properly assigned to a regular place of business outside of this state by demonstrating that the day-to-day decisions regarding the asset or activity occurred at a regular place of business outside this state. Where the day-to-day decisions regarding an investment asset or activity or trading asset or activity occur at more than one regular place of business and one regular place of business is in this state and one regular place of business is outside this state, that asset or activity shall be considered to be located at the regular place of business of the taxpayer where the investment or trading policies or guidelines with respect to the asset or activity are established. Unless the

taxpayer demonstrates to the contrary, policies and guidelines shall be presumed to be established at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

[14.] (n) All other receipts. The numerator of the receipts factor includes all other receipts pursuant to the rules set forth in Rule R865-6F-8~~(4)~~(9) and ~~(4)~~(10).

[15.] (o) Attribution of certain receipts to commercial domicile.

[a] (i) Except as provided in ~~[C.15.b)]~~ Subsection (3)(o)(ii), all receipts that would be assigned under this section to a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable shall be included in the numerator of the receipts factor if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

~~[b]-(1)]~~ (ii)(A) If a unitary group includes one or more financial institutions, and if any member of the unitary group is subject to the taxing jurisdiction of this state, the receipts of each financial institution in the unitary group shall be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor as provided in ~~[C.1.]~~ Subsections (3)(a) through ~~[C.14.](n)~~ rather than being attributed to the commercial domicile of the financial institution as provided in ~~[C.15.a)]~~ Subsection (3)(o)(i).

[2)] (B) If a unitary group includes one or more financial institutions whose commercial domicile is in this state, and if any member of the unitary group is taxable in another state under section 59-7-305, the receipts of each financial institution in the unitary group that would be included in the numerator of the other state's receipts factor under ~~[C.1.]~~ Subsections (3)(a) through ~~[C.14.](n)~~ may not be included in the numerator of this state's receipts factor.

~~[D.]~~ (4) Property Factor.

[1.] (a) In General.

[a] (i) For taxpayers that do not elect to include the property described in ~~[D.7.]~~ Subsections (4)(g) through ~~[D.9.](i)~~ within the property factor, the property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the average value of all that property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.

[b] (ii) For taxpayers that elect to include the property described in ~~[D.7.]~~ Subsections (4)(g) through ~~[D.9.](i)~~ within the property factor, the property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer that is located or used within this state during the taxable year, and the average value of the taxpayer's loans and credit card receivables that are located within this state during the taxable year, and the denominator of which is the average value of all that property located or used within and without this state during the taxable year.

[2.] (b) Property included. The property factor shall include only property the income or expenses of which are included, or would have been included if not fully depreciated or expensed, or depreciated or expensed to a nominal amount, in the computation of the apportionable income base for the taxable year.

[3.] (c) Value of property owned by the taxpayer.

[a] (i) For taxpayers that do not elect to include the property described in ~~[D.7.]~~ Subsections (4)(g) through ~~[D.9.](i)~~ within the property factor, the value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of that

property for federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation or amortization.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) For taxpayers that elect to include the property described in ~~[(D.7.)~~ Subsections (4)(g) through [(D.9.) (i) within the property factor:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) The value of real property and tangible personal property owned by the taxpayer is the original cost or other basis of that property for federal income tax purposes without regard to depletion, depreciation or amortization.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) Loans are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a loan is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the loan charged off is not outstanding. A specifically allocated reserve established pursuant to regulatory or financial accounting guidelines that is treated as charged-off for federal income tax purposes shall be treated as charged-off for purposes of this rule.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) Credit card receivables are valued at their outstanding principal balance, without regard to any reserve for bad debts. If a credit card receivable is charged-off in whole or in part for federal income tax purposes, the portion of the receivable charged-off is not outstanding.

~~[(4.)~~ (d) Average value of property owned by the taxpayer. The average value of property owned by the taxpayer is computed on an annual basis by adding the value of the property on the first day of the taxable year and the value on the last day of the taxable year and dividing the sum by two.

~~[(a)]~~ (i) If averaging on this basis does not properly reflect average value, the Tax Commission may require averaging on a more frequent basis, or the taxpayer may elect to average on a more frequent basis.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) When averaging on a more frequent basis is required by the Tax Commission or is elected by the taxpayer, the same method of valuation must be used consistently by the taxpayer with respect to property within and without this state and on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior permission from the Tax Commission to use a different method, or the Tax Commission requires a different method of determining average value.

~~[(5.)~~ (e) Average value of real property and tangible personal property rented to the taxpayer.

~~[(a)]~~ (i) The average value of real property and tangible personal property that the taxpayer has rented from another and are not treated as property owned by the taxpayer for federal income tax purposes, shall be determined annually by multiplying the gross rents payable during the taxable year by eight.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) If the use of the general method described in this subsection results in inaccurate valuations of rented property, any other method that properly reflects the value may be adopted by the Tax Commission or by the taxpayer when approved in writing by the Tax Commission. Once approved, that other method of valuation must be used on all subsequent returns unless the taxpayer receives prior approval from the Tax Commission to use a different method, or the Tax Commission requires a different method of valuation.

~~[(6.)~~ (f) Location of real property and tangible personal property owned or rented to the taxpayer.

~~[(a)]~~ (i) Except as described in ~~[D.6.b)]~~ Subsection (4)(f)(ii), real property and tangible personal property owned by or rented to the taxpayer are considered located within this state if they are physically located, situated, or used within this state.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) Transportation property is included in the numerator of the property factor to the extent that the property is used in this state.

~~[(4)]~~ (A) The extent an aircraft will be deemed to be used in this state and the amount of value that shall be included in the numerator of this state's property factor is determined by multiplying the average value of the aircraft by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of landings of the aircraft in this state and the denominator of which is the total number of landings of the aircraft everywhere.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) If the extent of the use of any transportation property within this state cannot be determined, the property will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which the property has its principal base of operations.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) A motor vehicle will be deemed to be used wholly in the state in which it is registered.

~~[7:]~~ (g) Location of Loans.

~~[(a)]~~ (i) A loan is considered located within this state if it is properly assigned to a regular place of business of the taxpayer within this state.

~~[(b)]~~ (ii) A loan is properly assigned to the regular place of business with which it has a preponderance of substantive contacts. A loan assigned by the taxpayer to a regular place of business without the state shall be presumed to have been properly assigned if:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) the taxpayer has assigned, in the regular course of its business, the loan on its records to a regular place of business consistent with federal or state regulatory requirements;

~~[(2)]~~ (B) the assignment on its records is based upon substantive contacts of the loan to the regular course of business; and

~~[(3)]~~ (C) the taxpayer uses the records reflecting assignment of loans for the filing of all state and local tax returns for which an assignment of loans to a regular place of business is required.

(c)] (iii) The presumption of proper assignment of a loan provided in ~~[D.7.b)]~~ Subsection (4)(g)(ii) may be rebutted upon a showing by the Tax Commission, supported by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan did not occur at the regular place of business to which it was assigned on the taxpayer's records. When the presumption has been rebutted, the loan shall then be located within this state if:

~~[(4)]~~ (A) the taxpayer had a regular place of business within this state at the time the loan was made; and

~~[(2)]~~ (B) the taxpayer fails to show, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan did not occur within this state.

~~[(4)]~~ (iv) In the case of a loan assigned by the taxpayer to a place without this state that is not a regular place of business, it shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by the taxpayer on a showing supported by the preponderance of the evidence, that the preponderance of substantive contacts regarding the loan occurred within this state if, at the time the loan was made the taxpayer's commercial domicile, as defined in this rule, was within this state.

~~[(e)]~~ (v) To determine the state in which the preponderance of substantive contacts relating to a loan have occurred, the facts and circumstances regarding the loan at issue shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, and consideration shall be given to activities such as the solicitation, investigation, negotiation, approval, and administration of the loan.

~~[(4)]~~ (A) Solicitation. Solicitation is either active or passive.

~~[(a)]~~ (I) Active solicitation occurs when an employee of the taxpayer initiates the contact with the customer. The activity is located at the regular place of business at which the taxpayer's employee is regularly connected or working out of, regardless of where the services of the employee were actually performed.

~~[(b)]~~ (II) Passive solicitation occurs when the customer initiates the contact with the taxpayer. If the customer's initial contact was not at a regular place of business of the taxpayer, the regular place of business, if any, where the passive solicitation occurred is determined by the facts in each case.

~~[(2)]~~ (B) Investigation. Investigation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer determine the credit-worthiness of the customer as well as the degree of risk involved in making a particular agreement. The activity is located at the regular place of business at which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected or working out of, regardless of where the services of those employees were actually performed.

~~[(3)]~~ (C) Negotiation. Negotiation is the procedure whereby employees of the taxpayer and its customer determine the terms of the agreement, such as amount, duration, interest rate, frequency of repayment, currency denomination, and security required. The activity is located at the regular place of business at which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected or working out of, regardless of where the services of those employees were actually performed.

~~[(4)]~~ (D) Approval. Approval is the procedure whereby employees or the board of directors of the taxpayer make the final determination whether to enter into the agreement.

~~[(a)]~~ (I) The activity is located at the regular place of business at which the taxpayer's employees are regularly connected or working out of, regardless of where the services of those employees were actually performed.

~~[(b)]~~ (II) If the board of directors makes the final determination, the activity is located at the commercial domicile of the taxpayer.

~~[(5)]~~ (E) Administration. Administration is the process of managing the account.

~~[(a)]~~ (I) Administration includes bookkeeping, collecting the payments, corresponding with the customer, reporting to management regarding the status of the agreement and proceeding against the borrower or the security interest if the borrower is in default.

~~[(b)]~~ (II) The activity is located at the regular place of business that oversees this activity.

~~[8:]~~ (h) Location of credit card receivables. For purposes of determining the location of credit card receivables, credit card receivables shall be treated as loans and shall be subject to the provisions of ~~[D.7.]~~ Subsection (4)(g).

~~[9:]~~ (i) Period for which properly assigned loan remains assigned. A loan that has been properly assigned to a state shall, absent any change of material fact, remain assigned to that state for the length of the original term of the loan. Thereafter, the loan may be properly assigned to another state if the loan has a preponderance of substantive contact to a regular place of business in that state.

~~[10-]~~ (j) Each taxpayer shall make an initial election on whether to include the property described in ~~[D.7-]~~ Subsections (4)(g) through ~~[D.9-]~~(i) within the property factor. The initial election is the election made or the filing position taken on the first return filed after the effective date of this rule. This election is irrevocable for a period of three years from the time the initial election is made, except in the case where a substantial ownership change occurs and commission approval is obtained to change the election. After the initial three-year period, the election may be revocable only with the prior approval of the commission and shall require the showing of a significant change in circumstance.

~~[E-]~~ (5) Payroll factor.

~~[1-]~~ (a) In general. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the taxable year by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid by the taxpayer both within and without this state during the taxable year. The payroll factor shall include only that compensation included in the computation of the apportionable income tax base for the taxable year.

~~[2-]~~ (b) Compensation relating to nonbusiness income and independent contractors. The compensation of any employee for services or activities connected with the production of nonbusiness income, and payments made to any independent contractor or any other person not properly classifiable as an employee, shall be excluded from both the numerator and denominator of this factor.

~~[3-]~~ (c) When compensation paid in this state. Compensation is paid in this state if any one of the following tests, applied consecutively, is met:

~~[a)]~~ (i) The employee's services are performed entirely within this state.

~~[b)]~~ (ii) The employee's services are performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the employee's service within the state. The term "incidental" means any service that is temporary or transitory in nature, or that is rendered in connection with an isolated transaction.

~~[e)]~~ (iii) If the employee's services are performed both within and without this state, the employee's compensation will be attributed to this state:

~~[1-]~~ (A) if the employee's principal base of operations is within this state;

~~[2-]~~ (B) if there is no principal base of operations in any state in which some part of the services are performed, but the place from which the services are directed or controlled is in this state; or

~~[3-]~~ (C) if the principal base of operations and the place from which the services are directed or controlled are not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the employee's residence is in this state.

~~[F-]~~ (6) This rule is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

KEY: taxation, franchise, historic preservation, trucking industries